

Fair and not so cold tonight. Cloudy and warmer tomorrow.

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## RIO DE JANEIRO MADE GLORIOUS IN FOUR YEARS

Sets Pace for Washington With \$32,000,000 Outlay.

Has General Plan and Commission—Levels Mountain.

"No city in the world has ever made such great improvements in so short a time."

This is the tribute paid to Rio de Janeiro, capital city of Brazil, by Consul General G. E. Anderson, in a report just published by the Bureau of Manufactures. He presents an extremely interesting review of a plan for the adornment of the Brazilian city, which bears fair comparison with that of the park commission for the improvement of Washington. From \$32,000,000 to \$35,000,000 has been spent so far. The city has, as a result, a new water front, a new main thoroughfare, corresponding to Pennsylvania avenue, a municipal theater, a municipal building, about \$1,000,000 worth of houses for workmen, and other structures, and a vast area of new street pavements, curbing, and sidewalks.

Situated Like Washington.

Washington will have special interest in the report, because Rio de Janeiro is also situated in a federal district, and the cost of these improvements has been divided between the municipal and national treasuries. Mr. Anderson's account is, in part, as follows:

It is probable that no city in the world has ever made such great improvements in so short a time and also is probable that no other city in the world is likely to equal the record, because it is doubtful if there is any city similarly situated either naturally, financially, or politically. Rio de Janeiro is the capital city of a nation which is just commencing to appreciate its own size and possible importance and to feel the need of the resources. It is a federal district situated in the richest portion of the Brazilian republic, the center of national society, art, and national life generally. It is but natural that Rio de Janeiro should have the necessary influence in the federal government of Brazil to secure large appropriations for its betterment, and that the people of Brazil should take great pride in the city and its improvements. These conditions, combined with the favorable opportunity represented by the construction of port works, docks, warehouses, and approaches to the water front, have led to the transformation of Rio de Janeiro. The movement for the improvement of the city took shape in 1903, when it was determined to build improved port facilities. Two foreign loans, amounting to \$35,000,000, raised in London for this purpose, were secured by the collection of a special tax of 2 per cent ad valorem on all goods imported into Rio de Janeiro and paying other duties.

"No Matter What Was In Way."

The water front of Rio de Janeiro, extending along the shores of the most beautiful bay in the world, represents a series of semicircles of from half a mile to a mile in diameter each, and ranging from the opening of the bay into the sea—marked by the famous Sugar Loaf rock, about 2,000 feet high, rising sheer out of the sea—to the lower end of the bay, where the new port works are located. The plan for the betterment of the city included an avenue or boulevard along this water front for the entire front of the city, thus ranging in a series of circles, the whole representing a convex line, across the diameter of which were to be a series of subsidiary avenues.

This plan has in general been followed. The principal portion of this great avenue, which was called the Central Avenue. A straight line was drawn from the end of the water front to the beginning of another small bay line, no matter what was in the way, no matter whose property it was.

The Federal Government appointed a commission of three members, under the presidency of an engineer, and property involved in the construction of the avenue was purchased or condemned. The commission, as a rule, paid from ten to fifteen times the annual rent of the property as its value—that is, if property was comparatively new, the value was nearer fifteen times its rental; if it was old, it was nearer ten times its rental. There was comparatively little trouble over the matter, little litigation, and little dissatisfaction.

The work of commencing the demolition of the old buildings for the construction of the new avenue across the city was commenced in March, 1904. The avenue was being finished at the time of the visit of Secretary of State

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## THE WEATHER REPORT.

The temperature will be slightly higher tonight in the lower lake region, and on Friday in the Middle Atlantic States.

Storm warnings are displayed on the straits of Juan de Fuca from Port Crescent west, and at North Head on the Pacific coast.

The winds along the middle Atlantic coast will be fresh northeasterly, and the south Atlantic coast fresh northeasterly, increasing, and on the east Gulf coast light to fresh east to northeasterly.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have fair to fresh winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

## TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. .... 40  
12 noon. .... 47  
1 p. m. .... 49  
2 p. m. .... 50

## SUN TABLE.

Sun sets today. .... 5:01  
Sun rises tomorrow. .... 6:27

## TIDE TABLE.

High water today. .... 3:40 p. m.  
Low water today. .... 10:27 p. m.  
High water tomorrow. 4:48 a. m., 4:30 p. m.  
Low water tomorrow. 10:50 a. m., 11:18 p. m.

HAPPERS PERRY, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Both rivers clear.

## Society Beauty Obtains Divorce; Will Wed Again



MRS. CHARLES GLEN COLLINS,  
Society Beauty, Who Divorced Former Officer in Scotch Regiment.

Mrs. Natalie Schenck Collins Freed From English Officer—Parted on Honeymoon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Closely following the decree of divorce granted to Mrs. Natalie Schenck Collins by Justice Davis, New York and Newport society was confident today that the popular young woman would soon become the wife of Paul Rainey, the young Cleveland millionaire, who has been admitted to the innermost councils of the four hundred.

Mr. Rainey, who really has the millions, which Capt. Charles Glen Collins, the poverty-stricken English officer, pretended to have, has been most constant in his attentions to Natalie Schenck Collins for a year or more, and has been her trusted adviser in all matters. Where one went the other could be found, and it is an open secret of all society that the two would be married when Mrs. Collins was freed by the divorce courts.

Collins was a captain of the Cameron Highlanders, a crack Scotch regiment, and Natalie Schenck Collins, his acquaintance at Georgian Court, New York, N. J., the residence of George J. Gould. Later she met Captain Collins at Gibraltar, where they became engaged. They were married in California in the fall of 1904, and started on a honeymoon tour of the world, but parted at Honolulu. They have an infant son.

Their honeymoon is said to have been three months of storm, with a sad awakening for each in finding that the other was not wealthy. As Natalie Schenck Collins was a society beauty. She is the daughter of Mrs. Spotswood Salenck. During the Spanish-American War she started an endless chain scheme to provide an ice plant for the Red Cross in Cuba. She obtained \$5,000 in fines, and the system of letters spread so enormously that the postal authorities had to check it.

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## FRAUD CHARGED AT EXCISE HEARING; LICENSE REFUSED

Charges of fraud against W. W. Neilgan and of falsehood against his attorney H. H. Darnelle, former assessor of the District, were made by Edmund Brady, attorney for Dr. George W. Harlebaus, of Fourteenth and Y streets northwest, at a hearing before the Excise Board today on the application of Mr. Neilgan for a retail license at 2014 Fourteenth street, at present conducted as a wholesale house. The application was rejected by the unanimous vote of the board.

The hearing was interspersed by remarks bordering on personalities between George L. Baker and Mr. Darnelle, who appeared for Mr. Neilgan, and M. J. Colbert, Mr. Brady, and A. A. Shoemaker, attorneys for the protestants. Mr. Colbert criticized the appearance of Mr. Darnelle before the board, saying that he was endeavoring to impose his personality upon that body, and warned the board that it should not be intimidated by the arguments of its former chairman. To this Mr. Darnelle took exception, saying that he was appearing as a private citizen, and was within his rights in presenting Mr. Neilgan's argument.

Attorneys Clash.  
"As for Dr. Harlebaus," said Mr. Darnelle, "he informed me that he merely loaned his name to the petition of protest presented here today against Mr. Neilgan."  
"Dr. Harlebaus has told me that that statement is an unqualified falsehood," said Mr. Neilgan.

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## GAS COMPANY WORTH \$470,777 AUDITOR RULES

Report a Victory for Georgetown Corporation in Petition to Increase Stock.

Would Raise Capital to \$300,000—No Recommendations Made.

Auditor James G. Payne today in his report submitted to the Supreme Court of the District on the petition of the Georgetown Gas Light Company to increase its capital allows the company a valuation of \$470,777 on its property. As the company petitioned to increase its stock to \$300,000, the decision is distinctly in their favor.

Auditor Payne rules that all property used by the company of a tangible or intangible nature must be considered in the valuation. The report deals solely with the value of the property and makes no recommendations.

Company Worth \$470,777.

As a result of testimony submitted to Auditor Payne he finds the total actual cash value of the plant of the company, including all of its property, physical and intangible, to be \$470,777.30, with a floating indebtedness of \$7,000. The summary shows the following:

Land	\$42,323.30
Buildings	\$2,785.30
Apparatus	\$9,106.50
Gas holders	\$8,300.00
Gas mains	\$67,460.00
Gas street lamps	\$3,550.00
Gas lamp posts	1,675.00
Meters and connections	18,224.00
Working capital	30,000.00
Franchises and good will	66,661.00
Total	\$470,777.30

Incorporated in 1854.

The report shows that the company was incorporated by an act of Congress July 20, 1854, and the capital stock should not exceed \$150,000, and each share should be of the par value of \$5. Congress reserved the right to incorporate other gas companies in the District and to amend or repeal this act of Congress.

In 1896 Congress passed an act, among other things, providing that the Georgetown Gas Light Company and the Washington Gas Light Company should not thereafter issue any greater number of shares of stock than should be equal to the actual cash value of the plant, the necessary cost of construction of enlargements, and the cost of extensions, any increase to be decided upon petition and reviewed by the court.

## WIDEN CANAL IS DECISION OF OFFICIALS

President and Cabinet Want the Ditch Ten Feet Bigger.

The Panama Canal will be widened ten feet.

This is the decision reached by officials of the Navy Department after a conference at the White House Tuesday, when the question was considered at length by President Roosevelt and his Cabinet.

The report received at the War Department today contains the information that the Secretary of the Navy and his advisory staff have recommended that the canal be made at least 10 feet wider. The determination reached by the officials in charge of the canal work, it is thought, was on direct advice from President Roosevelt.

Under the old arrangement of the canal, the new merchant vessel passing from about five feet leeway on either side of the vessel, amidships. This was considered too small an allowance.

It is also thought that future shipbuilding will clearly demonstrate that a canal 10 feet wide will not be too great.

RENOVO, Pa., Oct. 31.—Five hundred men are massed around the jail to watch Fred Jackson, twenty-two, was brought today from Howard, Pa., where he was shortly after the finding of the nude and violated body of little Mary Donnelly early yesterday morning. No formal charge has been placed against Jackson.

Assistant District Attorney Kintner prevented an attempt to break the jail. "We are not sure," said Kintner, as he spoke to the crowd. "You might do harm to an innocent man." So the crowd is waiting.

Jackson's shoes have been taken to the scene of the crime, to see if they will fit the footprints.

## Hitchcock Murdered, Actor's Wife Fears; Flight, Think Police



RAYMOND HITCHCOCK,  
Who Disappeared After Indictment on Serious Charges.

## ARMENIAN WOMAN TELLS OF THREATS FROM HUNCHAKIST

William Astor Chanler Admits Attending Stanford White's Pie Dinner.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Detectives searched every outgoing ship in New York harbor today for a trace of Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, who disappeared yesterday following the returning by the grand jury of six indictments charging serious crimes against him in the alleged mistreatment of young girls.

Dozens of plain clothes men scoured the Tenderloin district today, searching every place in which Hitchcock has been known; all his haunts were watched; his home at Great Neck, L. I., and every means of escape from the city.

Flora Zabelle, Hitchcock's beautiful wife, is prostrated at the home of a cousin, who lives on Great Neck. Herman Fromme, Hitchcock's counsel, denied any knowledge of his whereabouts and professed to fear that he had been drugged or murdered by enemies.

Police Think Otherwise.

At police headquarters it is said that it is a case of "jumping his bail" or suicide. The actor had been released under bonds of \$3,000, an amount which would mean little to him or his friends. If Hitchcock has jumped his bail, the question arises as to what refuge the comedian could seek in safety. It is believed that he naturally would go to Europe, if possible, and it is pointed out that the steamer Majestic sailed yesterday morning an hour after the close of his last scene.

The charges against Hitchcock are of so serious a nature that if proved and the total penalty were imposed, his term of service in prison would amount to sixty years.

Flora Zabelle said today that she did not believe her husband had run away from the indictments, but she declared he had been lured away, and murdered by the hand of blackmailing Hunchakist assassins, which terrified the Armenians of New York last summer.

Miss Zabelle, who is almost as prominent in the theater world, as her husband, declared that Hitchcock had been threatened with death by the Hunchakist Society, and that he had expressed a fear that they would kill him.

His wife was Zabelle Mangasarlian. She is the daughter of a wealthy Armenian preacher, Mangasar M. Mangasarlian, of Chicago. The family lived in her apartment in the Hotel Flandors that she has temporarily left "A Yankee Tourist," said that when the blackmailing Armenians in his country heard of the transfer of the Bosphorus

5,000,000 Envelopes.  
Our latest purchase. You get the benefit of the price. Try us. Globe Printing Co., 14 & E. nw.—Adv.

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## VOLCANO CAUSE OF DISASTER

Mountain Literally Bursts, Say Reports From Karatagh.

No One Escaped. Even Corpses Were Consumed.

Latest News Agrees With First—15,000 Killed.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—A volcanic explosion—not an earthquake nor a mountain-slide—annihilated Karatagh and wiped out practically its entire population, according to advices received by Berlin newspapers from towns on the Trans-Caucasian railway, only 100 miles north of the scene of the disaster.

The town stood over the crater of a volcano, extinct since pre-historic times. By a sudden revival of the pent-up energy below, the latest version has it, the mountain was literally split in half with an explosion that of millions of tons of dynamite.

The city, with all its buildings and inhabitants, was blown skyward and scattered for miles by the wind.

No One Escaped.  
The nature of the catastrophe is declared to account for the almost unprecedented loss of life. Of the inhabitants of the town itself, it is said, not one escaped. Even the corpses were consumed.

The survivors are reported to be but (Continued on Second Page.)

## ROOT IS BOOMED FOR PRESIDENCY BY SEN. SCOTT

West Virginian Says His Strength Is Greater Than Believed.

The Root Presidential boom was launched today by Senator Scott at the White House, after he had talked with the President.

The Senator has just returned from a trip to Mexico, where he had an interview with President Diaz. He wished to tell President Roosevelt a few of the pleasant things the great Mexican had said about Mr. Root, whose recent visit to the south had created so much favorable comment among the international politicians, and incidentally desired to talk American finance with the head of the Administration.

"Mr. Root's visit had the most happy effect in Mexico," said Senator Scott, "and President Diaz has the highest admiration for him. If Mr. Root were to be brought into the Presidential race by his home State, New York, I think he would make a very strong candidate, for I have heard nothing but praise for his abilities and achievement everywhere I have traveled. He has a great many more admirers throughout the country than most people believe."

"Do you think Mr. Root is likely to become a candidate?" the West Virginian Senator was asked.

"I would not be at all surprised if his home State brought him to the front," replied Mr. Scott. "If New York were to present him he would be a most formidable candidate."

Senator Scott returned from Mexico full of praise for President Diaz.

"At seventy-seven he is as strong and vigorous as I am at sixty-five," said the Senator. "He rides a horse and sits as straight as any man can, and performs a great deal of work every day. Why, they continue to talk about his successor I do not know. Certainly from all appearances, none will be needed for a long time."

Senator Scott told the President that West Virginia was thus far unpledged on the Presidential succession question.

"And I hope," he added, "that it will remain unpledged for the present."

KNICKERBOCKER  
TO REOPEN SOON;  
DIRECTORS' PLAN

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—After a meeting of the directors and the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company today, a plan to reopen the bank was decided upon. The consent of its 20,000 depositors will be asked.

The scheme is to pay 10,000 depositors who have accounts of less than \$1,000 in full at once. The bigger depositors are to get a part of their interest at the rate of 4 per cent until all will have been paid.

President Higgins said ultimately the institution would make good every cent.